

# WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN.

"THE WILL OF A PEOPLE RESOLVED TO BE FREE IS LITTLE LESS THAN OMNIPOTENT."

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The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, Proprietor.

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## Notice to Subscribers.

When you find  $\square$  before your name on our paper, please renew your subscription, as it is a notice that the time for which it has been paid will expire in a few days.

~~A very limited space~~ in the Daily Bulletin will be allowed for advertisements—perms, \$1.50 for each square, 1st insertion; 75¢ for each subsequent insertion.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to our publication next day.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, and Funeral Services charged as advertisements, but marriages and deaths published as news.

Advertisements of charitable institutions at half price.

Correspondence of the Knoxville Register, [the Fortunes of Gen. Bragg—His Official Report of the Battle of Perryville.

RICHMOND, April 23, 1863.

Now that the destinies of Tennessee are to a great extent at the disposal of Gen. Bragg, as yet in command to Gen. Johnston, it is surely matter of interest, dispassionately as we may, for the lapse of many months, to review the recent career of this extraordinary man. It is now generally concluded, outside the immediate circle of dispartys who, on either side, often permitted their prejudices to guide their reasonings, that he could not have forced Bull Run fight in the vicinity of Mumfordsville.—Bowling Green, a fortified stronghold, was easily accessible to the enemy, and our army was not strong enough to have conducted a siege. We had no supplies there, and the adjacent country had been exhausted. The only recourse left Bragg was to proceed towards Kirby Smith, and attempt the execution of the scheme of revolutionizing the State of Kentucky, by holding its capital, and gathering an invincible army, such as it was believed throughout the South would rise up whenever we came with men and arms to defend the defenders of their own homes.

I have furnished your readers with the history of this brilliant victory at Richmond, Ky.: today you have the concise and yet elaborate report of the outlines of the achievements of our soldiers at Perryville; the world knew the date of Mumfordsville, and yet this report of Gen. Bragg, in its concluding sentences, solves the whole mystery of the failure of the campaign in Kentucky. We preferred victories to armies, and yet the people trembled. They were "willing, perhaps, to assert their independence, but were not disposed to risk their lives and property in its achievement." In that sentence consists the explanation of the failure of the Kentucky campaign, and what other and different reasons may be assigned by those who love Kentucky, history will so record the fact, and its philosophy, that people cannot suddenly throw off the yoke of that despotism of a popular opinion created by leaders like Clay and Crittenden, and by a newspaper press such as that which our enemies controlled at Louisville.

Kentucky was not ripe for revolution. The campaign was planned and presented on a different supposition, till it was too late to remedy errors that may have been committed. If Gen. Bragg committed a fault, Kentuckians cannot become the prosecutors at the bar of public opinion. His failure arose from his own blunders, and his crime was his confidence in them. Beyond this, the campaign was no failure. Bragg was everywhere victorious.

I do not question Gen. Bragg's personal faults. I never saw the man, but am satisfied of their existence by the persistency of those in adhesion to error when this course can alone be preferred because it gratifies an enemy.—Mumfordsville, Richmond and Perryville would have made illustrious the name of any other General-in-Chief, despite the apathy of Kentuckians, whom the trumpet of the Archangel could not have awakened. Bragg and his army, of not more than 35,000 men, will yet be honored for all this Kentucky campaign.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. NO. 2,

Bryantsville, Ky., Oct. 12.

Sir,—By a great pressure of active engagements I have been unable to communicate since my last dispatch until now. My rapid tour of inspection was suddenly terminated at Frankfort, just at the close of the ceremony of installing the provisional Governor into of

S. L.

fee. A heavy advance of the enemy on that point rendering it necessary for me to concentrate my forces. Gen. Polk was about the same time heavily pressed at Bardstown, and he, in accordance with previous orders, fell back towards Harrodsburg.

Not having succeeded in getting my supplies from Lexington to my new depot near Bryantsville, it was necessary to send a large portion of Gen. Smith's forces in that direction.

Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear near Perryville, Major-General Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command, the Army of the Mississippi, now under Maj. Gen. Polk—Cheatham's, Buckner's, and Anderson's, and directed Gen. Polk to take the command on the 7th, and attack the enemy next morning.

Withers' Division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing on the night of the seventh that the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning, to be present at the operations of Polk's forces. The two armies were found confronting each other on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting with the General, reconnoitering the ground, and examining his dispositions, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted.

The action opened at 12<sup>th</sup> P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed.

The engagement became general soon thereafter, and continued vigorously from that time until dark, our troops never failing and never faltering in their efforts. From the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Severely outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night we should have completed the work. We had captured 15 pieces of artillery, by the most daring charges, killed and wounded two Brigadier Generals and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at no less than 4,000 and captured 400 prisoners, including three staff officers with servants, carriage and baggage of Maj. Gen. McCook. The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded.

In such a conflict our own loss was necessarily more—probably not less than 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. Including in the wounded are Brig. Gens. Cleburne, Wood and Brown, gallant and noble soldiers, whose loss will be severely felt by their commands.

To Maj. Gen. Polk, commanding the forces, Maj. Gen. Hardee, commanding the left wing, two divisions, and Maj. Gens. Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson, commanding divisions, is mainly due the brilliant achievements on this memorable field. Nearer troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes a debt of gratitude which I am sure will be acknowledged.

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night, I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg and thence to this point. Maj. Gen. Smith arrived at Harrodsburg with most of his forces and Withers' Division the next day, (10th,) and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point, the enemy following slowly but not pressing us. My future movements cannot be indicated, as they will depend in a great measure on those of the enemy.

The campaign here was predicated on a belief, and the most positive assurances, that the people of this country would rise en masse to assert their independence. No people ever had so favorable an opportunity, but I am distressed to add, there is little or no disposition to avail themselves of it. Willing, perhaps, to assert their independence, they are neither disposed nor willing to risk their lives or their property in its achievement. With ample means to arm 20,000 men, and a force with that, fully to redeem the State, we have not yet issued half the arms left us by casualties incident to the campaign.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
BRAXTON BRAGG  
General Commanding

To Adjutant General, Richmond, Va.

I have not seen Gen. Polk's report of the battle. Definite conclusions as to the relative merits of officers cannot be reached, till we have heard the story of each. I had not been disposed to assign Gen. Bragg any share of honor arising from this victory at Perryville, except that he ordered Gen. Polk to make the fight. In this it seems I was mistaken. When we have seen the reports of Cheatham, Anderson, Hardee and Polk, we then shall have almost a full history of the fierce conflict at Perryville. A general sketch of a battle, and its results was never more succinctly drawn. If subordinates have done Bragg injustice, see how he forgets the fact in the discharge of his official duty. Officers and soldiers were never more generously commended for deeds of heroism.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

VICKSBURG, April 27.

A tug-boat, with two barges in tow, ran past our batteries this morning, at 2 o'clock. The batteries opened on her; effect unknown. All watchful to-day.

JACKSON, April 27.

The Army have left Kosciusko. Some were at Louisville, and but few at LaGrange.

The Yankees have stopped repairs on the rail road between Grand Junction and Corinth, and guard their lines closely.

Jackson, Tennessee, is reported evacuated.

The enemy passed Raleigh in the direction of the N. & J. Rail Road. They burnt the bridge after passing.

At Memphis the river had fallen seventeen feet from the highest point, and still falling.

The Yazoo pass is too low for navigation.

But few boats pass up and down the Mississippi.

At Fort Pemberton there is but four feet eight inches water at the highest point. It has fallen three and a half inches daily.

A very large covered flat, tow'd the propeller, with machinery inside, passed Vicksburg last night. Gen. Stevenson reports having struck her several times, but was not stopped.

VICKSBURG, April 28.

More of the enemy's tents across the river yesterday afternoon. But three transports in sight to-day.

The river continues to fall with unprecedented rapidity.

The tugboat which ran past our batteries on Sunday night reached the fleet near Carthage.

Firing below this forenoon.

RICHMOND, April 28.

Northern dates of the 27th have been received.

Dispatches from Gen. McNeil, from Cape Girardeau, dated 27th, claim the regule of the rebel force, eight thousand strong, under Gen. Price, at that place.

The rebels had taken a new position at last accounts and were preparing to assault the works. The federals were reinforced by two regiments. The latest dispatch says the rebels are retreating.

Advice from New Orleans give glowing accounts of Banks' success.

Gen. Grover had captured the celebrated salt mine, and destroyed the works. Fifteen hundred rebels were captured, and more are being taken.

A destructive fire occurred in New York on the 26th, damaging the Herald building.

Gen. Blunt, commanding the Department of Kansas, has issued an order, directing that guerrillas, when captured, be shot or hanged without delay.

The 7th and 8th N. Y. regiments arrived at New York from the Army of the Potowmack, their term of enlistment having expired. They will be mustered out of service.

The Canadian Premier stated recently, that the Government would receive one hundred thousand volunteers, and supply them with arms.

The Florida has captured a vessel and cargo valued at seventy thousand dollars. She is laden in Boston.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that intelligence from England leads to the belief that the departure of Rebel privates from British ports will be prevented by the British Government.

The Rebel loan has rallied in England again at a premium, on the 16th. Nothing new with respect to the Federal loan.

The London Herald hints that the Federal undertakings against the Rebels would not be successful, and were consequently disposed to seek to raise the required amount in Holland.

The Polish insurrection was still in great vigor. The Czar had offered a general amnesty to all Poles who returned to allegiance.

Liverpool Cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

RICHMOND, April 28.

The down mail train on the Danville and Richmond Railroad ran off the track this afternoon, near Coefield, fifteen miles from Richmond. Two passengers were killed and ten seriously wounded.

RICHMOND, April 28.

Senate passed Appropriation bill with amendments. Bill declaring the telegraph part of

postal system, postponed till next session. House amendment of Senate amendment to bill providing for assessment, taken up and concurred in.

House bill to repeal naturalization laws, after long debate, postponed till next session.

House bill amounting to authorizing transfer of soldiers to regiments from their own State, rejected.

House bill regulating Secretary of Navy in court-martials, passed.

House bill, creating a Provisional Navy, passed.

House refused to concur in Senate appropriation bill, striking out increased pay to soldiers.

TULSAHOMA, April 29.

Not a word of interest to-day. The railroad to McMinnville is again in operation. Weather stormy.

JACKSON 28.

A special to the Appeal was stopped on the 27th.

Preparations at Washington to enforce the conscript act suspended in North Carolina.

The transmission of important news below Cairo is prohibited.

Gen. Foster escaped from Washington, N. C., in a steamer. The steamer was riddled with forty shots that killed several.

Foster reached Newbern on the 15th.

There was great excitement in Nashville in consequence of an expected attack by Van Dorn. All employees in the department were armed, by order of Rosecrans.

The French bombardied Paducah ten days and were repulsed three times, but succeeded in capturing the outer fortifications.

Louisiana says that notwithstanding defeat he will keep "peering away," and the fleet must return to Charleston. Hunter is to co-operate with a land force.

A company of 172 negroes have been recruited by Pres. Douglass for a regiment in Ohio.

All the negroes have returned to Port Gibson, collected 1,000 and a few black leaders of Charleston.

(From the Chattanooga Rebel.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 27, 1863.

EDWARD CRISTANOGA, Editor.—In your issue of 12, 20th inst., yesterday's publication, the capture of Harcourt (Morgan's) Ingomar, Miss., McMinnville. Please correct it. I was not captured, although I was on the train that was taken by the Yankees at Harcourt. I made my escape to the wood, about 200 yards on my march. I laid there until dark. I witnessed the destruction of the Union cars and Depot, by the Yankees, about 700 in number. This column passes without the 2d series of me, but thinks to King Recruiters. I was not destroyed by them. There was some 30 passengers in the train. Above half the number were captured.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE A. COX-WOOD,  
McGraw's Telegrapher.

## From the North.

Gen. Butler has been making a speech in New York.—Haym Butler, of New Orleans notoriety. He is a wildcat general. The rebels shouted themselves hoarse in honor of him during his speech.

The main point in his address is, that the rebels are alien enemies, and not entitled to the protection of the Constitution they repudiate, and he would treat them accordingly.

We don't see how the rebels repudiating the Constitution can relieve Butler from obligations to it. A Christian can freed from his obligations in dealing with his neighbor because the latter is an infidel. If anything, duty requires greater compassion. The command, however, has met such a man as Butler, and is perhaps wiser of simple of hemispherical proportions.

The crowd of assent that brought applause of his sentiments are not worth notice. Amongst them was Mayor Osgood, of New York. He may be exonerated, however, in much sense.

Some of the Judges of the Territories are preparing to test, before the United States Court of Claims, their right whether the President has the power to remove such officers lawfully made up, and which is included with the others, continued to act on the Supreme Court Bench of Utah for eighteen months after President Buchanan appointed his successor, Judge Cranchburgh's associate, however, res-

knowledge him to the execution of the latter.

Gen. Greely has again come out in favor of arbitration in case the rebellion is not crushed out in ninety days. He expresses his willingness, in that event, to submit the whole controversy to the arbitration of some neutral power, and prefers Switzerland. He thinks that if the South is not conquered in three months, the North ought to "acknowledge the corn"—this is his expression—and abandon the contest. These views he advanced in a letter addressed to Thurloe Weed, and published by request.